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19 " "	20 00	40 00	60 00	84 00
20 " "	21 00	42 00	63 00	88 00
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Editorial Visits.

Our trip this year through Tuolumne, Calaveras and Amador counties, brought to our notice no remarkably new features in a natural or business point of view. Yet every year demonstrates more fully the fact that these mountain regions of California possess vast agricultural resources, now being very gradually developed. Wheat, rye and barley yield very generally more to the acre than the hilly regions of northern Ohio. Oats and other grain growing crops, cut as hay, yield from one to two and a half tons the acre, selling every year, so far, from \$15 to \$30 the ton. The fruit crops are unsurpassed in the world, and are not seriously injured by frost once in ten years. Raisins, figs, and some kinds of nuts, could always be exported at large remunerating returns; while apples, peaches, plums, cherries, etc., of the finest flavor, might abound as plentiful as wild productions. Besides this, the purity of the air and water, the romance of the scenery, and the cheapness of the land, make these regions very attractive for permanent homes.

All that is wanted is good society—good educational and religious privileges. The first are now quite generally enjoyed, and the last can be secured, if there is a heart in the people for it. If the present population will not unite for this, we hope the incoming immigration will. As yet there is a serious barrier to the successful settlement of the regions, in the fact that Congress gives the people here no title to their lands, on the claim that it is mineral. But the mineral is so far exhausted that we heard only one opinion expressed, that it was very desirable now Congress should sell the whole land, the same as in other regions, a little modified in particular cases, to meet the wants of those who have made important investments in ditches and permanent mines. If the inhabitants of these mountains would unite in petitioning Congress to this effect, we believe the land would be offered for sale.

The religious condition of this large region cannot well be clearly described. The whole tendency of things has been to lead the intelligent, moral and Christian class of people to emigrate elsewhere. The principal reason of this was the fact that the designs of all who ever came into the mining regions was only to remain a short time—a few years at the most—and then move elsewhere for a home; so that no habits and associations of permanency were cultivated, and little done for permanent good. Then, as one after another of those who were united in good works, carried out the original design and left, it increased the desire of those remaining to go also, and intensified the feeling that it was of little use to try to do good. The religious class became more and more discouraged, and the general prevalence of Sabbath breaking, in business, and roughness in the practice of the majority, increased the feeling that they could do nothing, and would let all go till they could get away to better places. Hence the better class of people generally either emigrated or became disheartened, while the worst class were glad to have it so.

Thus, in all of Mariposa county, we heard of only one minister of any order preaching. In Tuolumne county, there are only two—one Presbyterian for both the Sonora and Columbia churches, Rev. Mr. Dewing, and one Methodist minister for the same places. In the lumbering region, high up, there may be a local M. E. minister or two, but we heard of none under Conference appointment. For Calaveras county, there is one Methodist minister at Angels Camp and two Congregational ministers, Rev. J. W. Brier and son, John Brier, whose residence is at Murphy's, but who have labored also with acceptance in Douglas Camp, Copperopolis and Angels. A church of about fourteen members has been organized at Douglas, and another lately at Angels, of nine or ten. Those at Douglas were most of them the result of a precious revival of religion. Some of those in Angels were also new converts unit-

ing on profession of faith. The same ministers are expecting to preach occasionally at San Andreas and at Mokelumne Hill. At San Andreas, the people had united to raise some hundred and twenty dollars to secure the young Mr. Brier to deliver twelve public lectures upon subjects of religious history and philosophy. We had the pleasure of listening to one of these—an able, clear and original discourse, on the ancient mythology of the Greeks and kindred nations, as the outgoings of man's spiritual nature yearning in opposition to materialism after divine objects of worship. The conclusion was vivid that Christianity, and Christianity alone, really meets this yearning of man's being, and ennobles the race, while all other religious systems are both deficient in themselves and degrading in their tendency. In this county are six Congregational churches, and we would hope that in connection with these two earnest pastors, they may, through the blessing of God, endure through all discouragements, and permanently prosper in religious life, work and influence.

In Amador county, the Presbyterians have four churches—one each at Ione City, Jackson, Sutter and Amador—with two ministers as pastors, Rev. Mr. Dobbins, residence at Sutter, and Rev. Mr. Hemstreet, at Ione City. By arrangements between these two, there is regular preaching at least once a Sabbath at each place mentioned. A good and permanent religious work is by them, to appearance, being done. The Methodists have three ministers in this county, with preaching at each of these places and at Volcano, Pinegrove, and different school houses. Two facts in this county are worthy of note and of imitation. In Volcano is a steady, prospering Methodist congregation, and much of its success, we believe, is owing to a practice, now for four years kept up, of meeting a second time each Sabbath to hear an able printed sermon read by a worthy Christian brother of Scotch descent, who has the confidence of all for Christian integrity. This keeps the congregation together, confirms the habit of attending worship, cultivates the Christian intellect, counteracts the vicious tendency of Sabbath negligence, and does more to promote real religion than three-fourths of the occasional and uneducated preaching of the country. An able sermon read has some immense advantages over the original spoken one, with only one disadvantage—it fails in the mere prejudice of manner in favor of the living speaker. This prejudice of manner is all it lacks, but let not a prejudice of manner lead a people or church to neglect the worship of God and violate the command: "Pursue not the assembling of yourselves together."

The other fact is, that in the school district known as Towers, five miles southwest of Jackson, the people are so worthily determined to have preaching that many men (farmers) with families, give forty dollars the year for one sermon once in two weeks, while young men without families, give twenty. And this has been their habit for years. No wonder that we hear Methodist ministers say: One of my most interesting and regular congregations in the county is in Towers district. This is worthy of imitation. We exceedingly want to specify examples in other places, the opposite of this Christian liberality, or, rather, justice, especially where the people enjoy the able preaching of the Gospel twice each Sabbath, but we forbear. S. V.

An Illinois pastor, of thirty-six years service, says two things he remarked: One was the fact that the minister who was the least particular about his field of labor, and the most willing to go anywhere where he was wanted, generally fell into the most eligible places. Another thing that I found unquestionably true was, that the man who troubled himself the least about his support, and refraining from speculation and secular employments, gave himself wholly to his appropriate work in the ministry, was the most comfortably supported.

Rev. Mr. Brayton and the College of California.

Rev. Mr. Brayton was elected Professor of Rhetoric in the College of California in May, 1860. It was then that the College Faculty was organized and the first Freshman class was about to be admitted. He had been for more than a year Principal of the College School. As his duties in his professorship would be light, for at least two or three years, he was left at liberty to devote himself almost wholly to the building up of the school. To this, therefore, he addressed himself, for the time, with all his energies. Experience soon convinced him that he could not carry out a work of such detail, unless under his own ownership and control. He, therefore, proposed to buy the property of the institution, in order that he might manage it in the interest of the school. The reasons for this were so obvious, and the confidence reposed in him by the Trustees was such, that the College School property was sold to him at its market value, and the proceeds used for the purposes of the College now just beginning its organization.

From this time he developed such talents, as a business man, as few had dreamed of his possessing. In the light of a year or two of experience in the school, he deliberately laid his plans for the future. To be sure, they involved heavy pecuniary responsibilities, as well as an endless detail of care and toil, but he went calmly on through all.

The best instructors were employed, additions were made to the buildings, the boarding house was enlarged and newly furnished, and by and by the great hall was erected, with its fine suite of recitation rooms in the first story, and the dormitories in the third. A rapidly increasing patronage supported the undertaking, and bore it on to final and complete success. The institution as it stands can accommodate about two hundred pupils as boarders, and nearly, if not quite, as many more as day scholars. The building up of this institution to its present high degree of excellence was the crowning work of his life. It stands to-day, a fitting monument to his memory. And so it will stand as generation after generation of youth comes forward to enjoy its advantages. In the hope of this he lived and labored. Many a time the care and toil were too heavy for one of so delicate a constitution, but faith in his undertaking and a calm trust in God sustained him.

He discharged the duties of his professorship in the College in addition to all his other work. How he did it we could hardly tell, but in one way or another he seemed to find time, or make it. He hoped to live to transfer the entire work of the College School to other hands and devote himself wholly to his professorship in the College. The duties of this office were especially in accordance with his tastes and his qualifications. But before he had realized this his work on earth was done.

Journal from the East.

Boston, April 20, 1869.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

I wrote in my last letter that the recent attack on Protestantism by Father Hecker had awakened the clergy of Boston and vicinity to a sense of their duty to the community in which they live, and to the cause of religion at large, and that numbers of them had sifted his discourse or lecture, until there was but little of it remaining. On Sunday last, at the "Church of the Disciples," Rev. James Freeman Clark, D.D., the worthy pastor of that church, replied to the bitter denunciations of "Father Hecker" in such a manner as to completely tear in shreds the whole subject as set forth by the learned disciple of Romanism.

Rumor, the last few days, has had many things to say in regard to this

costly edifice and the congregation who worship within its walls. One of the most prominent is to the effect that the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is willing to accept a call, if rightly tendered him, at a salary even less than he is now receiving; another, that the proprietors of "Trinity Church," who are anxious to locate further up town, have made an offer for the church, the amount being exceedingly satisfactory. This rumor seems to have more weight than the former, and it would not be surprising if it should eventually be brought about, and the church sold to them. The immense debt seems to stagger the present proprietors, and it seems to be a very easy, if not pleasant, way to get rid of it, and try again, with experience such as should be of immense value. Rev. Dr. Todd has been offered the pastorate of the "Chapel Street Church," of New Haven, Connecticut. This is looked upon as a fine offer, and an eligible location; in fact, one in which the Rev. Dr. would not only feel at ease, but in which his learning and talents would be of great account. There will be many outside the circle of Mr. Todd's society who will regret the removal of a gentleman of his high culture and accomplishments, should the call be accepted.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH, over which Rev. Phineas Stowe was pastor, have invited Rev. Mr. Swett, of Spring Hill church, Somerville, to become their pastor, but in all probability he will not accept, as his present relations are of quite an agreeable nature, and it seems hardly a necessity to change. The Mariners' church is enjoying a good degree of prosperity, and with the right man at the helm would be one of the most prosperous churches of the city.

April 30, 1869.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

In a recent letter mention was made of the religious interest which commenced in East Boston, several weeks ago, in connection with the labors of Mr. Earle. This interest still continues, and is believed to be extending. The meetings are crowded, and all classes, old and young, are participants in the converting power of the Spirit. It is thought by those conversant in the matter that there are already over three hundred converts, and the number of inquirers still very large. One peculiarity of the work is the large number of adults converted; in one congregation there are at least ten cases in which both husband and wife are numbered among the converts, and there are a number of cases where one or the other has become a Christian, thus uniting the heads of the family in Christian faith. The work is very quiet, far from undue excitement, and is characterized by deep, earnest feeling and the conviction that the work in all is of that thorough nature which will be lasting. The interest in the various city churches still continues, though, perhaps, in a less degree; still there are numbers every week who are coming forward on the Lord's side, giving their hearts to him and acknowledging him before the world. Truly have the churches been greatly blessed the past season, the Spirit, in many cases, adding, as it were, new life and great prosperity, where spiritual death and seeming decay had existed for years. Christians of all denominations have much to be thankful for in this recent outpouring of the Holy Spirit; that its glorious work may still continue is the prayer of thousands in Boston and Massachusetts.

The old South church of this city propose to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary on the 22d and 26th of May. The church was organized by a secession from the First church of a "considerable part of the church, both in number and estate," on account of dissatisfaction with the action of the mother church, in calling from his devoted people the venerable John Davenport, of New Haven, Connecticut. The organization took place on the 12th and 16th of May (old style), 1669, corresponding with the 22d and 26th, 1869 (new style). Discourses appropriate to the occasion will be delivered by the pastors, and a social gathering of "past and present

members will be held at Horticultural Hall on the evening of the 26th; also a meeting for prayer and thanksgiving at the chapel on Friday evening, May 28th. It is expected that the event will be an exceedingly interesting one in many respects.

The latest rumor about town is to the effect that the proprietors of the Old South church propose building a new house of worship on the Back Bay lands, and devote the present house to mission purposes, maintaining worship in it on the Sabbath, and opening it for week day services as required. The plan, most fortunately, has the recommendation of pleasing everybody, and with the magnificent income which their property around the present meeting house will ultimately bring to them the Old South church can well and easily do a noble work for themselves and the city at large. Should the idea be carried out, it will be of great good, as a mission church in the present locality would be of immense benefit, and would no doubt be the means of drawing together large numbers who now only occasionally see the inside of any church.

A new association, to be called the "Massachusetts Deaf Mute Union," has been started in Boston. The object and aim of the society is not only to secure religious instruction to the deaf mutes of the city, but also to the mutes in all the large towns of Massachusetts, like Worcester and Lowell. The old Boston organization has been without a pastor since Professor Bartlett left. It is the intention of the new society to secure the services of some able preacher as soon as its funds will warrant, he lecturing by turns in different places. Great care is to be exercised in the admission of members, so that peace, harmony, and good will, which was so sadly wanting in the old society, may exist among all the mutes of the State. The enterprise has the cordial sympathy and good wishes of numerous friends, and it is hoped that it will in all respects prove a success.

"The Elliot City Mission Society" has formally transferred its property on Parker street, consisting of the Parker street chapel and the lot on which it stands, to the newly organized Highland Congregational Society. The new enterprise is in a flourishing condition. The congregation has increased in numbers, and the chapel is already too small for it. They are even now considering the subject of enlarging or preparing to build a new church. There is no doubt that thrice the accommodations now furnished would soon be occupied, if they were provided.

Letter from Palestine.

The view we got of Jaffa and the coast of Palestine, from where our vessel was anchored, was very fine. Jaffa occupied a high bluff, and the houses seemed to rise one above another so as to give an imposing appearance to the city. Then the sun rose behind more distant hills, and the outline of city and shore and hills, and the shadows cast upon them, gave me a good first impression of the Holy Land. And I did not allow the rough experience of a few hours later to disturb my good impressions of the land I had so long wished to see.

I will not describe Jaffa—nor how we got a hotel—nor the hotel itself, although each deserves a good setting forth. We had had no breakfast, and ordered one, as good as they could get; for we were all hungry, and some of the party, (thirteen of us) had immense vacations, owing to violent sea sickness. But as we did not get our breakfast till 12 o'clock, I imagine it was not on the whole a good speculation for the hotel-keeper. But that was his lookout. We ate like Kings of Cannibal Islands.

It is about forty miles from Jaffa to Jerusalem. We went on horses. Slept the first night at Ramleh—in an old Greek convent. As there were not beds enough, I slept on the floor—it was stone, and cold and hard, of course. I had a mattress, very thin, and so short that my feet stuck out about a foot. For covering, I had one dirty blanket.

THE PACIFIC.

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I ought not to complain of my bed, which was a real blessing compared with what *did* trouble me—I mean the vermin! In all my travels, army life, etc., I never met such swarms! They came, each of the three kinds, and I am not sure, but there were five or six sorts—like the plagues of Egypt, they swarmed and cursed me! But I know the history of such a delicate subject ought not to be continued. I wondered if the old monks had such a hard time of it; they wore hair shirts, and perhaps that prepared them for any rough treatment from small enemies.

The plain of Sharon, over which we passed is very fertile and beautiful. The blue hills in the distance, called "the Mountains of Israel," seemed like those in New England. The flower also which they call the *Lily of the Valley* is one of the most beautiful I ever saw. It grows not only in the valleys but on the hillsides, in rocks, out of old tombs, and in the most barren places—I have seen it everywhere. It blesses every spot.

Since coming to Jerusalem we have been very busy. We have the city nearly done, and expect to leave on Saturday for the South—Hebron—Bethlehem; shall go North then—to Damascus—Baalbec—all places of interest between, and go from Beirut to others and Constantinople—and up the Danube home. Hope to be back in Berlin by middle of May.

Sunday, the 7th of March, I went to Bethany, Mt. of Olives, Gethsemane—one of the most interesting days of my life. If I had time I would write you a little sermon about it—my thoughts, impressions and feelings. Sometime I will try and write better; with more care. Now you must excuse me. I will simply say how glad and thankful I am that I came here. I am sure it is enlarging my experience, teaching me many lessons, and doing me good in regard to my health—although traveling here is quite tedious and somewhat rough. I feel quite strong in my lungs now; but some nights, or when I am a little careless, I feel sore again. This trip is doing me good in every way, and the results of it will be invaluable in my future works.

My highest compliment to Dr. Sawyer; I can see now how his insisting that I should rest entirely for months or a year or two was the best advice. He did a good thing in encouraging me to leave San Francisco.

The items of news from San Francisco were very interesting. I will write my article about *Dogs* when I return to Berlin. The pen and boys and law ought to be free for them. I have in prospect a similar treatise on *Donkeys in Egypt*—the most respectable class of citizens in the country, and at the same time the most abused. I am sorry I cannot write you more about this city, it is so wonderful—above ground—and also far more interesting what the exploration committee are doing by excavations under the city—sometime I will. My Nellie is getting on nicely in her music. Her teacher wants her to sing in the opera next winter. She says that if Nellie stays in Berlin another year she can just as well earn several thousand dollars as not; but I guess she won't sing in public. But love to you and Henry. I send Nellie's also. Love to all the Boys and Misses.

The First Pres. Church, Chicago, has a Home School of 1,100 and six mission schools; total Sabbath School attendants, 3,165. \$4,200 subscribed at one collection for the support of these schools. 115 conversions in them last year.

Dr. Shaw, Brick Church, Rochester, N. Y., received 160 members at a late communion, making a membership of about 1,250. \$50,000 has been raised for a new home for the First Pres. Church, in that city.

The two churches in East Longmeadow, Mass., Cong. and Methodist, have formed a union for one year. The services are to be held in the Cong. church, and a Methodist is to be the preacher.

Blank Books and Stationery. SAN FRANCISCO.

Literary Notices.

With all their general appreciation of good authors and good books, Messrs. Robert Carter & Brothers, New York, have a special liking for good Scotch books. One of the last of these is the volume before us. (The Day Dawn and the Rain, and other Sermons, by Rev. John Ker, Glasgow, Scotland, 12mo. 450pp.) In the quiet of a little vacation we have read several of the twenty-four discourses. They are written for one's quiet hours. The tender, gentle, meditative vein which runs through them is rich. The preacher is very fond of taking up a scriptural image or narrative, as given in some single verse, and making a succession of observations upon it. Many of them are very suggestive, as well as ingenious. The ingenuity is not forced, but natural. The word of God dwells richly in his mind, and it speaks therefore richly from his lips. Frequently a felicitous comparison or metaphor brings out beautifully and with rare spontaneity the thought of a paragraph or a page. The author's name is to us strange. We understand that he is now for the most part laid aside by sickness from the actual work of a preacher, but has long enjoyed a reputation in Scotland for high gifts of religious discourse. We are sure that that reputation will be indorsed by the publication of these sermons. The volume may be obtained at A. Roman & Co.'s.

The same House, in this city, has also a new S. S. book, from the Carters, for the little classes, entitled "Freddie Feeding His Soul." "Ten-rod Farm, or how I became a Florist," has been in the hands of others, interested apparently in its pages, so that we have not been able to form a judgment of our own concerning it. But the interest of these ladies in it is a better recommendation than our words are likely to be. It shows how much can be done with a very small lot.

The California Medical Gazette is published by Mr. Roman and has reached the ninth number. Without any very elaborate article, the present number is filled with short articles and a miscellany of interest to the profession.

The London Quarterly Review for January reaches us late. We give a list of its papers: Lord Campbell's Lives of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham; Realities of Irish Life; Earthquakes; Mr. Gladstone's Apologia; The Ultra Ritualists; Lord Liverpool and his Times; Efficiency of the Navy; Dean Milman and St. Paul's; Animals and Plants; Politics as a Profession.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, issued, as also the last-mentioned Quarterly, by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., has for its March dishes: Historical Sketches of the Reign of Geo. II, No. X; The Novelist; Double and Quits—Part V; New Zealand and its Gold Fields; The Northmen, Heathen and Christian; A Whist Reminiscence, by an Old Hand; Stage Morality and the Ballet; The Arts in the Household.

We receive, from Mr. W. E. Loomis, The Sunday Magazine. Dr. Guthrie is giving a series of papers on Ragged Schools. Two serial stories are in process of publication. Dr. W. Lindsay Alexander is telling How to Study the Old Testament. This is his third paper on Genesis. Many will be glad to read the sketch of Baron Bunsen and look upon his portrait. Prof. Plumtre gives an account of Caleb, the Son of Jephunneh. S. Cox preaches a Sermon on Malchus.

Mr. Beecher's last two discourses are, "Conduct the Index of Feeling" and "The Sympathy of Christ." They form Nos. 2 and 3 of the second volume of the Plymouth Pulpit.

Dr. Hall, in his last Journal of Health, tells preachers what they ought to be physiologically, but he manages to give them some very good general advice also. His model preachers seem to be his own pastor, Hall, Beecher and Spurgeon—all men of excellent health and good voice.

Dr. Pond's prize tract on "Congregationalism" has been placed on our table. It is a very good condensed statement of the Congregational Policy. But it deserves to be discussed whether it is to be finally concluded that Congregational churches are to be conducted on a set Calvinistic basis, or else to be counted irregular. Historically, past doubt, these churches take that point of departure; but they tend strongly toward that freedom of statement which makes them the home of all who hold the Head, which is Christ.

From the late work by R. Guy McClellan, "Republicanism in America," we make the following extract concerning National Progress:

"The Slave States had, in all that tends to elevate the race, or inspire a love of freedom, stood still. They had not progressed one step since the settlement of the country. Every nation of Europe had far surpassed them in the march of liberty. Jealous kings and despots across the water had seen many changes: The masses of the people were slowly but surely encroaching upon their thrones. Inch by inch did they move upon the barriers that had disfranchised them. From a feeble voice the great popular heart of the people swelled into thunder tones for broader liberties. The Czar of Russia responded by a complete emancipation of all his serfs. No slave could breathe the air upon a foot of British soil in any quarter of her wide-spread domain. Gladstone, Bright, Mill, and other friends of liberty, at the head of millions of her subjects, demanded more liberty, and her Britannic Majesty came to the throne and advised a more humane policy, and extended, in part, the birthrights so long withheld from them. Garibaldi and Mazzini were leading Italian patriots closer to freedom. Poland had made giant struggles to liberate herself from Russian domination. German Kings and Princes, under the philosophy and teachings of their sages and scholars, were relaxing their rule. On the shores of barbarous Africa, the little Republic of Liberia had cast the anchor of hope, and introduced the philosophy of equality to all men before the law. The freemen from Andorra and Switzerland looked from their aerial habitations and rejoiced in increasing liberty. On the American continent, Mexico had almost a half a century since abolished Slavery. Brazil had relaxed, in a degree, the chains of her bondmen, and extended free school privileges to the masses. The Republics of South and Central America had broken down Spanish despotism, and were struggling for enlarged freedom. Australia, from a condition of chaos, developed into a land of civilization and partial political freedom. The islands of remote seas no longer terrified the mariner, as in his dreams he beheld the natives perched upon the unfrequented shore, gnawing the skull of a captive. The civilizing influence of Christianity, the philosophy of the arts, education, and the industry of America and Europe were penetrating the dark and benighted recesses of Asia, and closing in upon the abominations of Buddhism. Caste, and religious and political proscription were giving way throughout the greater portion of the world. Slowly but surely man was ascending to that degree of universal freedom which is the destiny of the race. But in the Slave States of the American Republic not only were the bonds of Slavery held firm, but science and education were employed to prove the divine right of perpetuating the enslavement of men. * * * Thus situated the clash of arms came. The struggle for liberty ended in victory. The sacrifices were terrible. More than six hundred thousand men perished in the conflict, but the survivors of the victorious legions stood upon the crumbling walls of despotism, and as the chains fell from the limbs of four millions of human beings, proclaimed, in thunder tones that shook the Nation, America is Free! Thus with a final blow the evil spirit that had well-nigh destroyed the life of the Republic, had been cast out, and as if by enchantment, a new nation stood forth upon the ruins of the greatest slave mart of the World—a nation upon whose soil no son of man can live a slave as long as liberty finds a resting place in the breasts of men."

Educational Notes.

NEW EFFORT FOR BANGOR.—The subscription of the Bangor Seminary has got well under way, Bangor leading off with \$12,000—and will probably increase it to \$15,000.

VARIOUS NEW GIFTS.—Isaac Rich, who had already given \$50,000 to the Boston Methodist Seminary, has raised his contributions to \$100,000. A layman has just given \$25,000 to endow a chair in Dickinson College, (Methodist) in Pennsylvania. Rev. Samuel Miller, of Lynchburg, Va., has given \$100,000 to the University of Virginia. H. G. Scovell, deacon of the Central Baptist church, Nashville, Tenn., has given \$12,000 to Union University.

MICHIGAN COLLEGES.—The Legislature of Michigan voted \$15,000 annually to the University, making its total increase \$85,000. President Haven recommended the admission of ladies to the University. The salaries of this leading State Institution may surprise our California Regents, the President receiving but \$3,000 and house-rent, and the professors \$2,000, more or less. The Agricultural College is in a different place from the University and has 92 students. To show how plainly a State University cannot meet the wants of the churches, even where it is confessedly in very sure hands, and has an orthodox minister at its head, observe that there are some colleges under the control of the Protestant denominations, having 1,513 students, while the University has—including the hundred of Law and Medical students—only 1,223. The University fund is \$559,918.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—According to the report of the Trustees, the Massachusetts Agricultural

College contains 85 students; the college farm 333 acres; The cost of the whole, thus far, has been: farm, \$37,000; buildings, \$125,000; stock \$4,000; implements, \$2,000. Invested from the land fund, \$236,307. The town of Amherst donated \$75,000, and the Legislature, \$100,000. A like sum is now asked.



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magazine for boys and girls, and for older people who have
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plete with every new and delicious thing for young hearts, that
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stories are delightful and instructive. The poetry is
simple, tender, pretty, and high. The composition is
excellent; and, in a word, the conductors seem to
enter into the spirit of their great task, to know the nature
of young hearts, and how to enter to their immortal long-
ings.—National Intelligencer, Sept. 10, 1868.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL is the most entertaining publication
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how it possibly can have a superior, or if it could have, how
the young folks could possibly

THE PACIFIC

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1899.

Communications intended for publication in The Pacific should be addressed to "Editor, The Pacific,"

Lettres relating to the business affairs of the paper, to John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, No. 409 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

NOTE.—Some of our contemporaries have been severe in their remarks upon what our Egyptian correspondent writes concerning the gathering of relics. These papers quite overlook the style of audacious pleasantry in which our correspondent indulges. That he should have tried, even, to cut out the huge eye of the colossal statue of Rameses (of the solidest rock) with a jack-knife seems sufficiently absurd. Then, also, alabaster is woefully scarce in the vicinity of the pyramid of Cheops. That pyramid was used for centuries as a stone quarry by the inhabitants of Cairo. One can gather specimens by the bushel if he likes. There may be alabaster in a tomb near the Sphinx; but the writer saw none. In Egypt "baksheesh" is mighty, and money will procure him almost any relics he craves. Buying is cheaper than any other method for obtaining them.

THE LORD'S DAY.—Could profanity be carried farther than it is in making Jesus Christ responsible for those loose views concerning the Lord's Day which are so prevalent in our larger cities, and generally on the continent of Europe? Could there be a more complete and hurtful misrepresentation than to say that the propriety of such a non-observance or selfish observance of the day is a legitimate inference from his words: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." Is there any man in his senses who will dare maintain that attending public religious services and the Sunday school, visiting the sick and destitute, devoting oneself to pursuits that will develop the moral and spiritual nature, and that look Godward, are not more appropriate to the day and more pleasing to the Master than pic-nic excursions and merry-makings, than mere animal indulgence and festivities? Yet such is the position of one of our morning dailies, which claims to have a larger circulation in the interior than any other San Francisco paper. The worse, then, for the interior. America and England are referred to as being the only two countries which hold to what is termed, in odium, the "Puritanical" view of the Sabbath. If there is any obloquy attaching to such a distinction it should seem that these nations are in a position to bear it well. This paper has certainly chosen a most inopportune time for its defense of Sabbath-breaking, just when such Sabbath-breaking is being characterized by conduct the most rowdyish and ruffianly. We are quite sure that the atmosphere in which the congregations of our various churches move is not reeking with oaths and the odor of villainous whisky. We are quite sure that no one was shot last Sabbath, in a drunken row, in connection with any of our congregations. On the contrary, we hear only of good order, cultivated society, where one would not be afraid to trust his dearest friend, rare entertainment both for mind and heart, instruction, inspiration and the divine blessing.

DICKENS AND MORALITY.—A late number of the *Spectator* (London) has a valuable article on the services Mr. Dickens has rendered to morality in Literature. It is appreciative without being entirely laudatory and indiscriminate. It is not afraid to say in the face of the late banquet to Mr. Dickens in Liverpool, that he has many "overstrained, and conscientiously indulged and petted bits of sentimentalism" among which is the picture of little Nell. Mr. Dickens' moral influence, without doubt, has been profoundly humane. He everywhere shows hatred to oppression and hypocrisy. But the last moral service one should think of ascribing to the literary influence of Mr. Dickens would be the diffusion of a genuine reverence for absolute sincerity and realism. He himself is falling continually into the most mawkish and unreal sentimentalism. Close observation will show that the geniality for which Mr. Dickens receives so much credit is nothing more than a vulgar good-humor of temperament—"a strong disposition to approve the distribution of punch and plum-pudding, slap men heartily on the back, and kiss the pretty women behind the door." He has a wonderful genius for caricature, and there lies his moral influence of whatever kind it may be. He makes certain vices con-

temptible, it is true, but he has a tendency, too, to make the corresponding virtues ludicrous by over-coloring. His morality is entirely wanting in true delicacy of insight. The character and history of the man would lead us to expect nothing else.

INTERNATIONAL ETIQUETTE OF JONES ALLEY.—There is in this great city a little by-way, running between two streets named after two Presidents, which is called Jones alley. Who Jones was, or why he was so honored as to have said alley named after him, we can't say. Having occasion to pass through it the other day, we were the unwilling witness of a petty outrage which roused our righteous indignation quite to the borders of a wrath which was not particularly holy. Just before us a civil and decently clad Chinaman was quietly passing along when, as he came opposite an open window, a vicious cook who was kneading bread, threw out a bowl of flour full in the face of the Chinaman, covering him on one side from head to foot, filling his eyes and hair, his clothing and the bundle he was carrying. While the low-lived vagabond who perpetrated the outrage laughed at the success of his joke, the surprised and irate Celestial, confounded at first by the suddenness of the unprovoked attack, proceeded patiently with the tedious work of getting off what it had taken but a moment to put on. Pondering for a moment whether it were better to avenge the wronged man by heaving a boulder at the head of the ill-bred bread maker or to call a police officer to take the Chinaman in custody, we passed on, musing upon this as a sample of the "white man's government," and thinking what would have been our feelings had we suffered a similar indignity in passing through Jones alley in some Chinese city. A few weeks before, while in the immediate vicinity of a prosperous and populous boarding school, a shower of stones fell near us, and, on investigating the cause of this meteoric phenomenon, we found that a Chinaman was the innocent object of the scholastic demonstration. A look of unutterable anguish, which would have done honor to a martyr, as he turned to discover his cowardly assailants, touched our heart, and we were about to start in for our share of the stoning, when the sport suddenly ceased. Quietly contemplating the two parties, we questioned which belonged to the civilized nation and which to the barbarians. This old strife between what assumes to be the stronger and more intelligent race and some despised and comparatively defenseless people, is an out-cropping of depravity which can hardly be reached directly by anything we can say to our readers, who, we hope, cherish no such antipathy. But by noting and rebuking such meanness and malignity, we may help to form a public sentiment which shall, at length, reform even the international etiquette of Jones alley. HC.

STRAWS IN THE STREAM.—The late King of Siam was an ardent astronomer. He wrote an article of forty pages giving his calculations for the yearly eclipses. On the occasion of the solar eclipse of August, '98, he went down to the coast to get better observation of the phenomena; spent \$100,000 on the trip; breathed the fever and died. His son, yet a child, elected to take his place, is quite feeble from the same exposure. The "second king" is named George Washington. Despite the personal influence of the missionaries, their royal pupil lived and died a Buddhist. The Prime Minister of the kingdom has no confidence in Buddhism, but is in danger of infidelity. For some reason christianity has not struck its roots in the Siamese soil. Pres. Woolsey has brought to light the interesting fact that the first Reformed Dutch minister, ordained in this country, received his ordination from the hands of ministers composing a Congregational Council, at New Haven, October, 1727. A sensible woman in Missouri writes: "The record of a woman's farming operations convinces me that however persistently our sex is elbowed from the counter, stared out of the pulpit and disgusted away from the ballot-box, there is always one field open to her enterprise. Where? where? I hear a million voices asking. The Corn-field, my sisters!" What do you think of that "sphere," my dear?... Dr. William Adams, of Madison Square Pres. Church, N. Y., has preached a sermon, in which he points out very clearly that the province of the Common School is not to teach religion—except to the extent in which religion is incidentally acknowledged in the articles and oaths of Government—but to permit the elements of that education

which makes all the citizens of a country a reading and thinking people. All the more, therefore, must there be church work, parental work, Sunday Schools. It seems that Gen. Marshall was recommended by the A. B. C. F. M. and the Hawaiian Club for the position of Minister of the U. S. Government at the Hawaiian Islands. But he had the misfortune to be from Massachusetts, and the Bay State had too many offices. The telegraph says Henry Pierce, of Boston, has been nominated since. We do hope somebody will get the office who represents the best type of American life there. Despite the lately reported large perversions from people in high life in England to Romanism, it is gratifying and instructive to note a returning current. For instance, Mr. Palgrave, Mr. Thos. Arnold, Mr. Walford and a son of the Poet, Mrs. Hemans, have come back to the English Church.

Selfishness. The selfish man puts himself out of harmony with the whole course of nature. That course is outward—outward from God's creative hand; outward from self into the wide spaces. How the light dances on its happy errands! How the waters utter their eternal "welcome!" and "all hail!" along every shore! How the winds, invisible almoners, speed with unwearied pinions on their beneficent round! All the processes of growth and decay that are going on endlessly about us are but the constant passing along from hands that are feeble to hands that are strong—the ever-growing treasure. Birds build their nests and sing, bees gather sweetness, animals grow huge and sinewy, rivers flow and fall, trees shoot upward and outward mighty branches, stars shine—for others than themselves. O, how the selfish man looks—the self-appropriating, niggardly creature—in the midst of the great unselfish creation! A sterile rock in the fat meadows! A stagnant, fetid pool beside the living fountain! A high priest of nature and of God, bowing down to himself! Everything seems to be pointing the finger at him and crying, "Fie! fie! for shame!"

It is evident that the selfish man perpetuates the development of the fallen humanity, and acts directly against the spirit and provisions of Calvary. Self-aggrandisement by self-indulgence was the diabolical bait offered to our first parents. Satan is altogether a selfish being. That is the essence of his character, its root, and branch, and fruitage of evil; that is the very secret of his history since he lifted rebellious hand in Heaven; that makes the dismalness and dread of the hell which he has won for himself. So, too, there is no human sin that has not this brand of selfishness upon it. Now, Christ came to destroy the works of this devil of selfishness. He came to introduce into the world the element of pure love and disinterestedness. He came not only to teach it, but to example and display it. His own illustration of this principle was sketched in deep-drawn lines of pain and coloring of blood. He sought to inoculate men by deeds of daily kindness and miracles of self-sacrifice with this better spirit. Hence the man that will be selfish, who will think such thoughts and adopt such methods, shows himself to be for the devil and against Christ. That is the way he faces; that is the company he keeps; that is the philosophy he elects; that is the result he works. The selfish spirit utterly excludes the christian spirit. You may stir and shape together such ideas as penuriousness and churlishness, and greediness, and those of beneficence, magnanimity, charity, but they will never mix. The one set of ideas throngs out of the abyss. The other comes down from Heaven. They confront each other on this battle field. They have a mortal conflict. So, the selfish man looks shameful indeed, when we see him ranging himself plumply on the side of demoniac spirits—to feel demoniac ecstasies, to do demoniac work, perpetually taking the shape and color of their hideousness, pinching himself to be as small as they, learning to clutch with a grip as fierce and unrelenting, to love himself with a passion as absorbing, and to make his Heaven-born nature as stupid and callous to all noble aspirations.

Moreover, a man to the degree that he is selfish curtails the range of his life and the objects of his enjoyment. There is a striking appositeness in the word "close," as applied to some men. It implies a narrow range of thought; microscopic details; trifling worries; slavishness; bitterness; no grandeur, no magnanimity, or royalty of soul. The "liberal" man is the free man. He is not tied up by any wretched penurious-

ness. His range is as wide as the generosity of his impulses. His heart is ever growing bigger with loving, and his hand more beautiful with giving. The "handsome" man is one who is ready with the hand. Man is, as it were, in the center of a spiral, circle on circle, sweeping outward, until at last in the circumference of the all God is found with his infinite activities and blessedness. Now it is possible for him to live almost in the innermost circle of all, that which ends with himself, that which he can touch on every side with his fingers. He may lead a snail's life whose house and whose world are conterminous. Or, by the give and take of friendly intercourse and beneficence, he can widen out his life into those grander spheres, mingle with the activities, swell with the hopes, and be thrilled with the delights of the all of being. There is no more disparity between a cart-wheel and the orbit described by the planet Uranus than there is between the life of a miserable, introverted egotist, and that of the true man of God who learns his duty from the Supreme, across the unmeasured spaces, and who by doing one work of beneficence with Him, feels also with Him, in his degree, one blessedness.

Selfishness even defeats itself and is plainly suicidal. It is the miser who nightly counts his hoard who has the most fear of coming want. It is the man who is ever on the lookout for himself who is obliged to keep the sharpest lookout. It means something that the word "stingy" is derived from the word "sting." The stingy man is always stung, picked on, has no rest. Woe to him who joins house to house and field to field that he may be placed alone in the midst of the earth. Such a frigid, forlorn exclusiveness need no other punishment beyond itself. There is no venom so noxious, there is no gall so bitter as that which the selfish man finds in the very cup which he has mixed for himself.

Why should he not put himself then in harmony with sun and cloud, and fruitful field, lead God's cheery host in their ceaseless rounds of ministries, as it was intended, not impede and shame it. Let us receive fully, and let us push forward to a world-wide success, the spirit of Calvary. We need no other weapon than love, and should be fully satisfied with the victory and reward of unselfish, Christ-like, eternal love.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Services at the First Cong. Church of this city, were of unusual interest last Sabbath. Dr. Todd, as fresh and racy as he is dignified and venerable, preached a telling discourse on "Sowing and Reaping" in the morning. In the evening, Rev. Dr. Stone continued his attractive and eloquent discourses on Scripture Characters—"Joseph" being the fruitful theme.

The Sunday School Convention held in this city last week, was generally considered more than successful; it was enthusiastic. All the assigned parts were well filled. The audiences were always good. The providential coming in of Rev. Mr. Diehl and Rev. Dr. Todd, just before the close of the meetings, added fresh interest, and carried them to a successful climax.

The Y. M. C. A. Convention, held in this city last week, was significant as being the first held on this coast. The officers elected were: Noah Brooks, President; G. H. Hare, of San José, and J. H. Freeland, of Sacramento, Vice-Presidents; J. Armstrong, Jr., of San Francisco, Secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed and afterward reported. We shall publish the resolutions hereafter. Rev. H. D. Lathrop delivered an address on Christian Work. On Friday evening an address was given by Rev. Robert Bentley and also by Rev. Dr. Todd. The proceedings are to be published. The next convention will be held in Sacramento.

The new edifice of the Calvary Presbyterian church, of this city, was dedicated last Sabbath with impressive religious services. Rev. Dr. Thomas, Rev. J. A. Benton, Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Rev. Mr. Sawtelle, Rev. Dr. Scudder and Rev. Mr. Loomis assisted the pastor, Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, on the occasion. We gave a complete description of the building months ago, from the pen of the architects. It has been furnished in most excellent taste. The music for the dedication services was furnished by a choir of sixteen voices, led by Mr. Elhoff. Prof. Scott presided at the organ. The church was packed with people for some time before the services began. Dr. Wad-

worth's sermon was from Ps. 96: 6-7. It was of the usual high order of the Dr.'s pulpit utterances. We understand that the sermon, together with other interesting matter appertaining both to the old and the new church, is to be given to the public in pamphlet form in the course of a few days. We rejoice to see the Lord honored in such a temple as this which has been dedicated to his service.

A company of Congregational ministers, Messrs. Moor, Dwinell, Frear, Snowden and Seymour, propose to visit Yosemite during the month of June, going by private conveyance and bivouacking the whole distance. Nobody need be afraid of them, albeit they may be armed with guns and long poles.

The tenth anniversary of the Industrial School was celebrated on Monday last. There were at least 500 visitors. The exercises of the school, consisting of recitations, singing, etc., were of great interest. Miss Clara Dolliver read her beautiful and pathetic poem, entitled "The Vagabond Boy." Remarks were made by Judge Crockett, Hon. John Swett, Prof. Knowlton, Rev. I. S. Diehl, Dr. Lucky, Mr. Cogins, and Father Gallagher pronounced the benediction.

At a meeting of the church and congregation of Calvary Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening last, very satisfactory reports were made by the Board of Trustees and the Building Committee of the new church. From the report of the Treasurer it was ascertained that the total cost of the ground and building, including the estimated expense of the iron railing around the building, a Stowe payment on both streets, everything but the cementing and finishing of the exterior walls from the parapet to the ground, together with an indebtedness of \$21,000 on account of the old church, would amount to \$135,000, and that the deficit upon the above basis of cost and estimated costs will be about \$65,000.

The meeting was unanimous in adopting speedy measures to wipe out this debt, and the proposition to sell the pews for the purpose was heartily and fully indorsed. About forty-five pews, most of which cost \$1,000 each in the old church, were surrendered at this meeting, parties being willing to purchase again in the new building. The subscription system to liquidate the indebtedness did not meet with the least favor, so it was resolved that the pews be sold at auction next Monday evening, the 24th inst., the arrangement of prices, etc., being left with the Trustees and an additional committee of three appointed from the congregation. It was suggested that in disposing of the pews the part-payment system be adopted, the balance bearing interest until the whole is paid. It is believed that this arrangement will meet with the most satisfactory results, and that the entire indebtedness will be wiped out by the sale of pews alone. The meeting adjourned with bright hopes of accomplishing all they desired. During the meeting it was resolved that the remaining portion of the fifty-vara lot on which the church stands, 52½x137½ feet, be reserved for ornamental purposes, to be in charge of the ladies of the congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Eells occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church last Sunday morning, preaching an eloquent discourse. The congregation was not as large as usual, being drawn off by the dedicatory services in Calvary church. Rev. Dr. Eells himself preached in the new church in the evening, his own church being closed to enable all to attend. A newspaper must give the news, although the news of one week may conflict with that of the week before. We are now assured by prominent members of Dr. Eells' church that he has accepted the call to his old charge in Cleveland, Ohio, and only awaits the formal severance of his present pastoral relationship by the Presbytery before leaving the State.

So confident was the Reformed church, Philadelphia, that it had secured Dr. Wadsworth, the *Messenger* says of the call: "He promptly accepted, and the distinguished and eloquent preacher is perhaps already on his way by steamer to the East."

K. A. Burnell, the eminent Sunday school man of the West, is on his way to this coast for a four months tour.

Ladies from the various churches have undertaken a new work for the Chinese of this city. At a meeting held at the residence of Judge Sawyer on Monday last, it was resolved to employ a teacher for the little Chinese girls, whose numbers are rapidly increasing among us. Mrs. Cole, who, for a number of years, was missionary in China,

has been engaged to take charge of the school. The fitness of the undertaking and the character of the ladies engaged in it, give promise of ultimate success.

The ladies of Rev. M. M. Gibson's congregation, United Presbyterian, hold a festival at the Mercantile Library Hall, on this (Thursday) evening. Mr. Kennedy, the Scotch ballad singer, will be the principal attraction, and no doubt there will be a full house.

The Howard Presbyterian congregation unite with that of the First Presbyterian church in a pic-nic at Belmont on the 22d inst.

Rev. Dr. Eells is to give a course of lectures, as we are informed, at San Leandro, before long, for the benefit of the Presbyterian church in that place.

The Commencement exercises of the College of California take place June 2d, in the evening, at the hall of the College school. Rev. Eli Corwin will deliver the oration. It has not yet been decided when to hold the Alumni meeting.

In the Congregational seminaries at the East are three students from the Pacific coast—Jones, of Oakland, at Andover, middle class; J. E. Walker, of Forest Grove, Or., at Bangor, Myron Eells, of Walla Walla, W. T., at Hartford, both the latter in the junior class. Also, one—Oliver P. Emerson—at Andover, from the Hawaiian Islands.

Rev. John Price, a Congregational minister, recently of Richardson county, Nebraska, arrived in this city Monday night last. He has come to make this State his home.

Rev. Mr. Owens, from Yale Theological Seminary, a Welchman by birth, has begun labor among the people of his nationality at Nortonville, Contra Costa county. He meets with fine success, and they will at once erect for him a church edifice. Mr. Owens is capable of preaching in English as well as in Welsh, and no doubt will do a fine work among the numerous miners of that region.

The dedication of the new Congregational church edifice at Antioch took place last Sabbath. The building is 50 feet long by 32 feet wide. There is a tower in front 12 feet square and 40 feet high, which forms a vestibule, through which is the entrance to the audience room. On this lower the belfry rests, 8 feet square and 12 feet high. From the belfry, a graceful spire shoots up 30 or 35 feet, and can be seen for many miles over the country, and a long distance up and down the rivers. The audience room contains 36 pews, divided by two aisles. The pews are plain, neat and comfortable. The redwood wainscoting, window cases and pews are all in their natural color, richly varnished, contrasting most beautifully with the pure white plastering. The whole interior presents a picture of beautiful simplicity. The building is an ornament to the place and a credit to the citizens, and their energetic and faithful pastor. Whole cost, \$2,300. A large congregation assembled at the dedication. The exercises were introduced by prayer by Rev. John J. Powell. The choir sang an anthem appropriate to the occasion. Rev. Mr. Heald read the 100th Psalm; then the pastor read a part of Solomon's prayer on the dedication of the temple; after which, the Rev. J. H. Warren preached an appropriate and interesting discourse. The pastor then read his report, which showed that they were \$377 in debt. He made an earnest appeal to the friends to clear it off; they responded to his call like men, and the whole debt was wiped away in a short time. After which, prayer was offered by Rev. J. J. Powell, and benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Graves. The whole proceedings were interesting.

The Congregational church in Stockton received four members at the last communion, three of whom united on profession of faith. Three more have applied for admission at the next communion.

The expense of repairs and alterations on the Presbyterian church in San José has been \$5,000. It was thrown open again last Sabbath to the public, Rev. Eli Corwin preaching the opening sermon. This church numbers one hundred and eighty communicants. Correspondence has been opened with Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Philadelphia, with a view to an engagement. The new bell, weighing, with its castings, 1,500 pounds, is already in its place and gives satisfaction.

The Congregationalists of Sequel have begun the erection of their new church edifice. Twelve hundred dollars, either in money or its equivalent of labor or material, have already been contributed. A church building is very

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Home Circle.

Story for the Little Ones.

Little children, gather round me,
And a story I will tell;
For I know that little children
Always love a story well.

Once, far back in golden autumn,
In the sunshine roamed a child,
Seeking, ever seeking something,
That should please her fancy wild.

Round about the house and garden
Ran her little restless feet,
Till she spied the barn in building;
But as yet 'twas incomplete.

Up, far up, she saw her father,
On the roof, so high and tall;
So up the ladder quickly climbed she,
Never thinking she might fall.

When she gained the lofty station,
Very charming was the sight;
Woods and fields, and brown old farm-house,
All were bathed in golden light.

There she stood, all fearless, dreaming
Day-dreams that she loved so well,
Wishing her were just a birdie,
In the lofty trees to dwell.

And so earnest was she thinking,
That her wishes gushed in song;
When her father caught the murmur,
Down to her he crept along.

Caught her by her russet garments;
Clasped her to his trembling breast;
And perhaps a little moment,
Thought he loved this child the best.

So he bore her down the ladder,
Laid her on her mother's breast;
Safest place this side of heaven
For a little maid to rest!

Then he told the fearful story,
To the trembling mother's ear,
And she closed clasped her darling
In her gratitude and fear.

Years have passed, and now the maiden,
In a home by heaven blest,
Tells her little flock her story,
As she lays them down to rest.

Kneeling, then, she looks to heaven,
With this earnest, pleading cry,
"Bring me safely down my Father,
If I strive to climb too high."

Two Surprises.

I have had two surprises. One gave me a sore disappointment. The other, I hardly know whether to rejoice or to grieve over.

Two weeks ago, John came to me, as I was sitting alone in the dining-room, and said:

"Father, Mr. Ransom wants a clerk, and I can have the place. Don't you think I had better quit study, and go to work in earnest?"

The shock which this remark gave me most took away my power to answer. John being my only boy, I have always set my heart on making a great man of him.

"Why John," I said, "you know that you are not through your first year in college yet. Wait till your education is finished; then we will talk about your life pursuit, and decide what it shall be."

John listened to me with respectful attention, but when I ceased speaking, he shook his head.

"It will not do, father," he said. "I shall never make a scholar; and of what use is it for me to waste my time in trying?"

As I looked at his stolid, yet sensible and good-natured face, felt an inward conviction that he spoke the truth; yet I could not give up this cherished dream of my life without a struggle.

"Patience and perseverance can accomplish great things, John," I said. "Some very great scholars have in early life been slow to learn."

"They had it in them, and I have not. You don't expect to find peaches growing on a gooseberry bush, do you?"

"Of course not."

"Then why not be as sensible with regard to your children, and not expect that of them which they are wholly unqualified for?"

"How do you know that you are not qualified to be a scholar, John? A man never knows what he can do till he tries."

"Every one knows that for which he has a taste and inclination," said John. "If not, let him find out before he starts in life, for just in that line of business are his efforts most likely to be crowned with success."

John is very slow, but when an idea gets firmly fixed in his brain, nothing can root it out. I saw that it was useless to oppose him.

"And what may your particular inclination point to?" I said.

"I have energy; I am prompt, and I like to work," said John. "I should make a good merchant. Keep me in college, and I shall waste time, spend money, and, as likely as not, run into debt, and into idle and dissipated habits. Let me engage with Mr. Ransom, and begin to earn something, and I will show you what I can do."

I groaned in spirit.

"Don't discourage me, father," said John. "I don't pretend to know much, but this I do know, that it is not wise to bring up a whole family on one rule, and expect to find the same talent in all. Why, there is Bella forever scribbling, and all that sort of thing. What she writes don't amount to much now, but, if she drills herself, she can make it amount to a great deal. There is Helen; take her on arithmetic and she cannot be beat. There is Rachel, a

born housekeeper. I think if I were a parent I would carefully study the character and natural gifts of each child, then direct its education to the best development of these."

There seemed a sturdy good sense in the boy's opinions, so I yielded to them. As yet, I see no reason to repent. He is now installed in his clerkship at Mr. Ransom's, and works with a will. He comes home tired, and is glad to spend his evenings with us.

My second surprise was from Rachel. There was something said last week about the need of new carpets for the parlor. Ours are dreadfully worn, that is a fact, but, where the new ones are to come from, I do not know. The thought of my inability to supply the necessary demands put me out of temper. Just as I was feeling thus, Helen came down to her breakfast, in the gayest possible mood.

"O, papa!" she said, as she helped herself to a warm roll, "I shall need eight dollars this morning to buy some new shoes. Can you let me have the money now?"

"Eight dollars is a ruinous price to give for shoes," I said, sharply. "You girls are enough to ruin any man with your extravagance!" I had no sooner uttered the words than I was sorry for it. Helen pouted, Rachel gave me a glance of meek reproach over the top of the coffee urn, and there was silence during the remainder of the meal.

When I came home to dinner I saw that Rachel had been weeping, but all went on as usual. The next morning she said to me:

"Papa, may I speak to you a moment before you go out?"

"Certainly, my dear," I said, as I followed her into the parlor, and seated myself beside her on the sofa.

There was a flush upon her cheek, but her manner was calm, as she said:

"Papa, Mr. Baker will call upon you this evening. I thought it right to tell you. He has asked me to be his wife."

"Bill Baker!" I exclaimed. "Why, child, he is almost as old as I am! Do you love him? Does he love you? Why, I never suspected such a thing! How did it all come about?"

There was a look of trouble in her face, but there was no quiver in her voice.

"I am no longer young myself, you know, papa," she said. "Mr. Baker is a man whom I respect. He has good prospects in life. He offers me a good home, and I think it my duty to accept him."

"Rachel," I said, "it is a woman's first duty to be true to her own heart. Do not marry this man unless you love him better than any one else in the world."

Rachel grew very pale.

"It is quite impossible that I should love Mr. Baker as I do you, and the girls, papa," she said. "But I know it is best for me to marry, so I have quite made up my mind, unless you refuse me your consent."

"I cannot take that responsibility," I said. "Mr. Baker is a very dear friend of mine, and if you can be happy with him, I have not one word to say against your choice. Only take time to think. Marriage is a very serious thing."

"I have thought a long time, papa," she said. "You will give Mr. Baker a favorable answer, if you please."

I left her but half satisfied.

It will be a good thing to have Rachel well settled in life. I shall then be quite at ease about her. Only, if she marries with no love in her heart, is not the act a wrong which must bring unhappiness?

I have been anxious and troubled all day, but when Bill came in just now, looking so happy, and urging me to a speedy decision, I gave my consent. What else could I do?

He at once left me to seek Rachel. Then Bell stood in, and seated herself on a low stool at my feet. The twilight shadows had deepened so that I could not see her face, but presently I heard a low sob.

"Bella," I said, "what is the matter?"

"I am so sorry about Rachel, papa! She makes a great mistake."

My heart echoed the truth she spoke, but I said, lightly:

"It is a mistake which many girls would be glad to make."

"I would rather die," said Bella, "than marry without love! It is to make the whole after life a lie."

"My dear," I said, "I wish that it had pleased God to spare your mother. She might influence your sister. I cannot."

"Yet some mothers stoop to plan for their daughters a marriage like this," said Bella. "To their shame be it spoken!"

"Rachel has been so sorely tried through poverty," I said, "that any prospect of relief is welcome. Or, it may be that she fears to face the future alone."

"No one need fear that who trusts in God," said Bella, firmly. "Why can we not all just attend to the present duty, and leave the life in his hands?"

"Ah, my child," I said, "when the world has learned that lesson, then we shall see the full splendors of millennial glory."—Mother at Home.

There is a God.

Not long ago, I went with four little children into a watchmaker's shop, and there a man brought out a little box, and put a key into a small hole in the side of it, and wound it up. He then set down the box, and touched a spring, and the top flew open, and a little bird, not as large as a humming-bird, hopped out, and flapped its wings, and sang, or seemed to sing, a pretty tune. It was very small and very beautiful. The little boys and girls that were with me were much pleased. Mary said: "I wish I had it. I would give a dollar for it." She was told the price of it was six hundred dollars. Jane asked: "Who made it?" Mr. Smith, the watchmaker, told her it was made by a man in Geneva, in Switzerland. We all left the store in good spirits, and went out to a grove. Here were many living birds. Every one of them could hop from tree to tree. They could all make some noise. The notes of most of them were very sweet. We all walked through the grove, and found some pretty flowers. We then came to a cool spring, and took a drink of water. I thought it was a good time to talk. So I said: "If a man in Geneva made the bird in the box, how came all the living birds here? Did they make themselves?" Charles said: "How could they make themselves? I saw in my book the other day that nothing can make nothing." "Well," said I, "did the man in Geneva make them?" Jane answered: "No; he never saw them. He never saw such birds as these." I then said: "Did they just grow without any one making them?" Charles replied, "How could they?" Mary said, "I can tell you how they came here; God made them. I know there is a God, because there are so many pretty birds." I added: "You are all right, my children. There is a God. He has made everything good, and we ought to believe that He is. His works are all around us. They are many, and great, and wise. Let us never doubt that there is a God."

Stephen Allen's Pocket Piece.*

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands can't be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any.

When you speak to a person look him in the face.

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income.

When you retire to bed think over what you have been doing during the day.

Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give a competency with a tranquil mind.

Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.

Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt, unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

Do not put off until to-morrow that which should be done to-day.

Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.

Never speak ill of any one.

Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy.

Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.

Read over the above maxims at least once a week.

"In the pocket-book of the Hon. Stephen Allen, who was drowned from on board the Henry Clay, was found a printed slip, apparently cut from a newspaper, of which the above is a copy. It is worthy to be placed in every newspaper, and engraven on the heart of every young man."

The Gentle Boy that Grew to be a Gentleman.

"You see I am a gentleman!" said Will Thompson; "I will not take an insult." And the little fellow strutted up and down in a rage. He had been throwing stones at Peter Jones, and he thought that his anger proved him to be a gentleman.

"If you want to be a gentleman," I should think you would be a gentle boy first," said his teacher. "Gentlemen do not throw stones at their neighbors. Peter Jones did not throw stones at you, and I think he is much the more likely to prove a gentleman."

"But he's got patches on his knees," said Will.

"Bad pantalons don't keep a boy from being a gentleman," said the teacher, "but a bad temper does. Now, William, if you want to be a gentleman, you must be a gentle boy."

A little further on the teacher met little Peter Jones. Some stones had hit him, and he was hurt by them.

"Well, Peter, what was the matter between you and Will this morning?" asked the teacher.

"I was throwing a ball at one of the boys in play, sir, and it missed him and hit Will Thompson's dog."

"Why did you not throw back?"

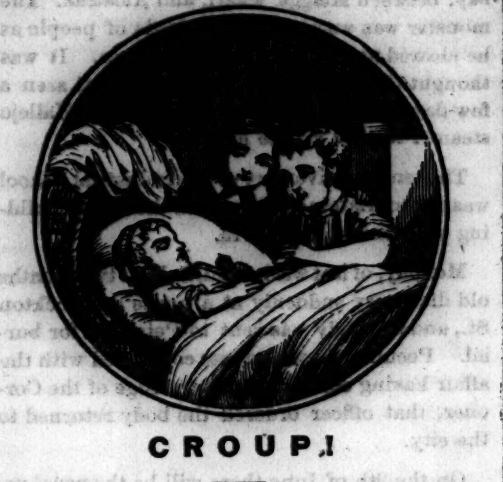
"Because, sir, my mother says to be a gentleman I must be a gentle boy, and I thought it was best to keep out of his way till he cooled off a little."

The teacher walked on, after praising Peter's conduct. He lived to see Will Thompson a rowdy, and Peter Jones a gentleman, loved and respected by all.

Remember, a gentle boy makes a gentleman.—S. S. Teacher.

MIDNIGHT CRY!

HARK!—Do you hear that hoarse cough, and that disturbed breathing? Ah, mother, your darling child, perhaps your only one, has an attack of croup. Run quickly and get your bottle of Newell's Pulmonary Syrup; give it freely, and save the life of "the light of your household." Be watchful in the future, and upon the slightest indication of a cold resort at once to the "Syrup."



CROUP!

A FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITY RESTS upon those charged with the care of children. A careless neglect in the timely use of a well-known, safe and certain remedy for that most common and dangerous complaint called CROUP, should subject the party to the severest censure, when it is well known that a bottle of NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP would have ward off the attack. Mothers and nurses, keep it by your bedside, and without fear upon the first symptoms, and with a certainty of immediate relief! Newell's Pulmonary Syrup is confidently recommended as a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Pulmonary Complaints. If you but try it you will never wish to be without it.

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REDINGTON'S FLORIDA WATER.

Unlike the generality of Toilet Waters, which are scented essences and nothing more, this delicate perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skin, removing roughness, chaps, sunburn, pimples, and imparting softness and clearness to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it removes headache, and when resorted to after shaving prevents the irritation usually occasioned by the process. Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fumes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the teeth and gums.

FEVER AND AGUE

Is not a disease, it is but a symptom. The liver is the part affected, and to this organ should medication be directed. The arrest of the Chills and Fever is not a cure of the disease; it is but a suspension of a symptom. In restoring the liver to healthy action, not only that symptom—fever and ague—disappears, but those other symptoms, a sallow complexion, jaundiced eye, pain in side and shoulder, depression of spirits. MASON & POLLARD'S ANTIMALARIAL is the appropriate remedy. It invigorates the liver, relieves the system of bilious accumulations, and by removing the cause, effects a thorough and permanent cure.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

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PARTIES INTENDING TO AVAIL THEMSELVES of the opening of this great thoroughfare across the Continent to make a trip to the Eastern States or Europe, cannot make a better investment of a small sum of money than to place it in a Policy in the

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and insured by purely accidental means, within the meaning of the policy, whether it happen while traveling, on the street or on the farm, in the store, office, mill or workshop, or in any of the lawful and usual avocations of life—such as Dislocations, Fractures, Broken Bones, Exposed Tendons, Bruises, Cuts, Slips, Gunshot Wounds, Crushing or Mangling, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Mad Dogs or Serpents, Unprovoked Assaults by Robbers or Murderers, Strokes of Lightning, or Drowning, where such accidental injury immediately and continuously totally disables the person from labor or business, or causes death within three months from the happening thereof.

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The TRAVELERS also grants all approved forms of full Life Insurance, at low rates of premium. Their ANNUAL LIFE, NON-FORFEITABLE ANNUAL LIFE, FIVE, TEN, FIFTEEN, and TWENTY YEAR NON-FORFEITABLE LIFE, and various forms of Non-Forfeitable Endowment Policies written at rates so much lower than those charged by most mutual companies as to be equal to a large dividend in advance.

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In its Life Department, the TRAVELERS, in its first two years' business, issued 4,418 policies—a greater number than any other life company in the same time, (with one exception).

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will enable us to furnish reliable information to our customers, and they may depend upon receiving from us thorough and careful attention to their business.

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This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation, including new beds, which makes it one of the largest (and most expensive) on TEMPERANCE (except the most quiet and best appointed Hotel on the Pacific Coast).

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Persons arriving on Boats or Cars will always find the INTERNATIONAL COACH in readiness to convey them to the House, Free of Charge.

DUTTON & McEWEN,

DEALERS IN

HAY AND GRAIN,

Farm and Garden.

Once—and Now.

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn;
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day;
But now, I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away.

I remember, I remember,
The roses, red and white,
The violets, and the lily-cups—
Those flowers made of light;
The lilacs where the robin built,
And where my brother set
The larkspur on his birthday—
The tree is living yet!

I remember, I remember,
Where I was used to swing,
And thought the air must rush as fresh
To swallows on the wing;
My spirit flew in feathers then,
That is so heavy now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow.

I remember, I remember,
The fir-trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky;
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from Heaven
Than when I was a boy.

Tom Hood.

Sugar Beet vs. Sorghum.

You query whether the sugar beet cannot be cultivated at the north more profitably than sorghum. We think not. The beet can only be worked up by large establishments, and with much skill and capital. When so managed, the best of sugar can be made from it, and we think we may yet see large sugar beet establishments in each State to supply us with our fine sugars, but the great universal want of the people can only be supplied by sorghum. With this every man can raise his own—and every neighborhood can have its mill. The expense of having a sorghum camp is comparatively small, and the skill required in working it is hardly equal to that of making a good loaf of bread.

We have never known but one season when the growth and manufacture of sorghum was not universally admitted to be profitable. In the fall of 1865, when we had very early snows and severe frosts; when there was great dearth of farm labor, and all farm work was crowding, the cane was allowed to stand and sour, when made up it produced a poor, unsalable, unpalatable article, that was fit only for vinegar and the hogs. Then every one cried out against sorghum, as we are all apt to do against anything that we have not been through fire and water with, and has not been demonstrated by long successive trials to be good. Mill owners would almost give their mills away, and the multitude denounced sorghum as worthless—just as now the farmers are crying out against sheep, and slaughtering them by thousands, and just as within a few years the growth of tame grasses was almost universally abandoned in this State, from their having been once winter killed. We have had a good deal to do with sorghum from its introduction to the present time—and we are confident it has intrinsic merit—and we have been firm in the faith that it would yet become a permanent and staple article of production, and supply us with the bulk of our sugar and syrups.

We have since last fall been in constant receipt of letters from all parts of the country, which tended to confirm us in this belief, and from present appearances its resurrection is going to be almost as rapid as its decline, and with the increased knowledge the people have acquired in its manufacture, we hope they will not allow it to again sour on their hands.—Western Farmer.

Small Farms or Large?

The conclusion, says the *Hearth and Home*, to which our observations on this subject has lead us may be thus stated:

1. In grain-growing, the farm should be of a size to justify the purchase of all the best implements. A hundred acres is not enough for this. The most profitable farms of this description are several hundred acres in area.
2. Grass-farms of from one to two hundred acres are profitable, but there are not the same reasons for large area in grazing-farms, as in grain-growing.
3. In small fruit-culture, and in trucking, the doctrine "ten acres enough" is not a fallacy.
4. No man has any reason to plume himself on a wide stretch of exhausted soil. The only true pride of acres is felt by him who leaves his patrimony, whether ten acres or a thousand, deeper in soil, freer of weeds and stones, better supplied with the food of all the more important plants, stocked with more animals and better blood than he found it.

Robert Bakewell, the celebrated English farmer, used to tell the following anecdote of a farmer in Leicestershire: This farmer, who owned and occupied 1,000 acres of land, had three daughters. When his eldest daughter married, he gave her one-quarter of his land for her portion, but no money; and he found, by a little more speed and a little better management, that the product of his farm did not decrease. He then set to work, and began to grub up his furze and fern, and ploughing up what he called his poor, dry furze-cov-

ering in some places nearly half of the land. After giving half his land away to two of his daughters, to his great surprise he found that the product of his farm increased—he made more money, because his new broken-up furze land brought excessive crops, and at the same time he farmed the whole of his land better, employed more men upon it, he rose two hours earlier in the morning, and had no more dead fallows once in three years; instead of which he had two green crops in one year, and ate them upon the land. When the third and last daughter married, he gave her 250 acres, or one half of what remained, for her portion, and no money. He then found that he had the same money to farm one quarter of the land that he had at first to farm the whole.

Freight on Fruits for the East.

We have not only an intimation what the freight of fruit will be on the railroad to the Eastern markets, but we have a strong and positive assurance from the managers of the Central Pacific road at Sacramento, that they, so far as their influence and interest goes, will do all in their power to aid the producers in this State in finding a ready and profitable market for their products in the cities of Chicago, Boston and New York.

Having had several conferences with the managers of the Central Pacific, we learn from them, that one of their Board, now in New York, will hold a conference with the managers of the other lines (for all should remember that there are four other lines besides the "Central," which have to unite to make a scale of prices through), and at an early date the prices will be known. As far as can be estimated now, the freight of fruit and perishable products through by quick trains, say six days, will be about \$100 per ton, and it will be made \$80 if possible.

One thing we do know, the managers of the Central Pacific Railroad will do all in their power to facilitate and aid the producers of California in this matter, even to the carrying their products at the mere cost of running their freight cars; and our farmers and producers generally will soon learn that this great road will prove a great blessing to them in making sales of millions of their products annually.

As a matter of justice, they should be grateful to the able managers of the Central Pacific Railroad for this outlet for their produce, which will prove of priceless benefit to them.—Cal. Farmer.

Raising Ducks.

I could never understand why our farmers did not keep ducks; as a matter of profit, they are more profitable than hens. It may be the impression, that in order to keep ducks a person must have a pond or stream of water near by, has deterred many from keeping them; but there is no need of anything of the kind. It is true that it is better to have a pond or stream, but you can raise ducks just as well elsewhere. I know of parties that are very successful in raising them, that have only a shallow tub set in the ground and filled from the pump occasionally. In fact, the trouble of raising ducks, and about the only one, is letting the young go into the water too soon after they leave the nest. When I speak of the profits from ducks, I do not have reference to the common duck that is seen every day. I mean a breed of ducks that will weigh twelve pounds to the pair, alive—such as the Rouen and Aylesbury, and both excellent layers, easily kept and reared, and being very large and excellent for the market; and it costs no more to rear them than the common ducks that will only weigh, on an average, about eight pounds to the pair. The Rouen is a very handsome duck in plumage; the drake has a glossy green head and neck down to a white ring on his neck; the lower part of the body is a beautiful green-brown gray, and shaded with brown on the back. The duck is of a beautiful brown, with about every feather shaded on the outer edge with black. They are acknowledged the best of the varieties, laying very early, and continuing through the season and late in the winter. The Aylesbury is pure white, both the duck and the drake, and about the same size as the Rouen. Both become very familiar, and being large and heavy, do not care to roam as much as the common kind.—Maine Farmer.

The Beet Sugar Problem.

Under this head, *The New York Times* dilates on the importance of growing beets for sugar, particularly at this time when the Cuban revolution threatens seriously to reduce the sugar supply for years to come.

It says that Germany and France have long been able to supply nearly the whole of their sugar consumption for many years from the sugar beet, and that the factory lately started in Illinois for the manufacture of beet sugar has only partially succeeded, "partly because the climate is too northerly, and partly from lack of water." Methinks *The Times* must have been entirely misinformed in attributing the failure to climatic causes, as the sugar beet, mangel wurzel, and all other beets, are the hardiest vegetables of the kitchen garden, turnips and cabbages only excepted; and the hot, dry summer of Illinois cannot fail to ripen them well and with increased saccharine over beets grown in the lower summer temperature of Europe. Beets only require a deep, rich, well-drained soil, early planting and thorough weeding until their leaves cover the ground. One great advan-

tage in growing beets is, they will bear transplanting better than most other plants, even when the size of your finger, by cutting off a part of the leaves they may be transplanted with success in the driest season, and it is quickly done. I have had such transplants grow to the diameter of a stove pipe before the first frosts of autumn; so far from requiring a longer season their leaves are uninjured by slight freezing, and if late planted, they will grow even in November; but to secure a maximum crop they should be planted early in May, that the hot weather of summer may perfect their growth and increase their saccharine.

No plant, not even Indian corn, will stand a continuous summer drouth as well as the beet; when the corn leaves curl in the hot noontide sun, the beet sends its fine roots deeper into the moist subsoil, and its sweetness increases with its growth; such has been my experience for more than forty consecutive seasons.

In growing beets for sugar making, if the leaves and pomice is fed to cattle and returned to the soil in manure, it will be kept increasing in fertility, as the sugar takes nothing from the beet but carbon and the elements of water.

That the beet plant is also suited to the hot, dry climate of Tennessee and the South, there is no doubt. Wherever Indian corn will flourish, sugar beets will give a maximum crop; to attempt to grow either on a hungry soil, is a great folly.

PORK PUDDING.—One coffee cup full of finely-chopped salt pork, 2 cups of water; add enough flour to mold it, roll thin, cut it so as to make two rolls, steam 1½ hours, eat with sauce same as for apple dumplings. If you wish, spread with fruit before rolling up.

AMERICAN SAW COMPANY,
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Cut SAWS,
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C. H. Clark, No. 31 Friend street Boston, March 19th, 1864, says: "My wife has been cured of confluent small pox by taking Major Lane's Indian Remedy, without leaving a single trace on the face."

Dr. Alfred Glascock, of the Clermont Sanitary Small Pox Hospital, near Alexandria, Va., April 20th, 1864, says: "I can testify to the wonderful cure of Major Lane's Indian Remedy, and I believe it will never fail to cure small pox."

Dr. F. W. Morris, of Halifax, N. S., April 29th, 1863, says: "I have not the least misgiving in regard to the efficacy of Major Lane's Indian Remedy for the cure of small pox. It kills at once—I may say, in all cases it annihilates the disease."

Captain M. R. Green, of the Atlantic Steamship Line, writes from New York and Havana, June 29th, 1863, says: "I believe in the efficacy of Major Lane's Indian Remedy to cure and prevent small pox, having seen it fully tested in repeated instances."

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For Horses, it has the following properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy when this feed is used, and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

By those who have used it thoroughly, one pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal or three pounds of Bran, and in the United States Government report of the Department of Agriculture for 1885, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 18 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 23-24 per cent; and the report further says that if the "farmers would note the difference in value of these feeds, it would be an immense benefit to them and save them thousands of dollars."

For Horses, a small quantity given daily keeps them in good condition, especially valuable for them when chilled or injured by over driving, and greatly increases the cleanliness and gloss of the hair.

For Sheep, there is no article of feed known that produces such fine mutton, or so promotes the growth of wool. It is particularly valuable for Cows at the time and after calving.

A suitable quantity for Milk Cows, at the commencement, is one quart (or less) in the morning and same at night, either alone or mixed with any other feed, generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, milking and fattening stock, wool-growing, and owners of draught or carriage horses, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value.

England alone consumes annually three hundred and ninety millions pounds of this meal. At present price it is the cheapest feed in market.

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Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of this Dyspepsia. For these troubles take Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, and quickly all painful symptoms will disappear.

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Possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs. In this respect these Bitters have no equal.

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Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient.

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These Bitters have been most successful. They are caused by vitiated blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs.

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Lurking in the system of so many thousands on this coast, are effectually destroyed and removed.

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This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as Tetters or Salt Rheum, Kingworms, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Ulcers, Pimples, and eruptions of all kinds. For the cure of these various affections, which are merely symptoms of a morbid condition of the blood, medical science and skill have not, as yet, discovered a blood purifier equal to Walker's Vinegar Bitters.

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It thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taste, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

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